





Morphology


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Morphology

- Linguistic discipline dealing with the structure of words
- **Morpheme** – the smallest meaningful unit of language, doesn't have an independent existence unless it corresponds to a monomorphemic word
- **Morph** – actual form of the morpheme.

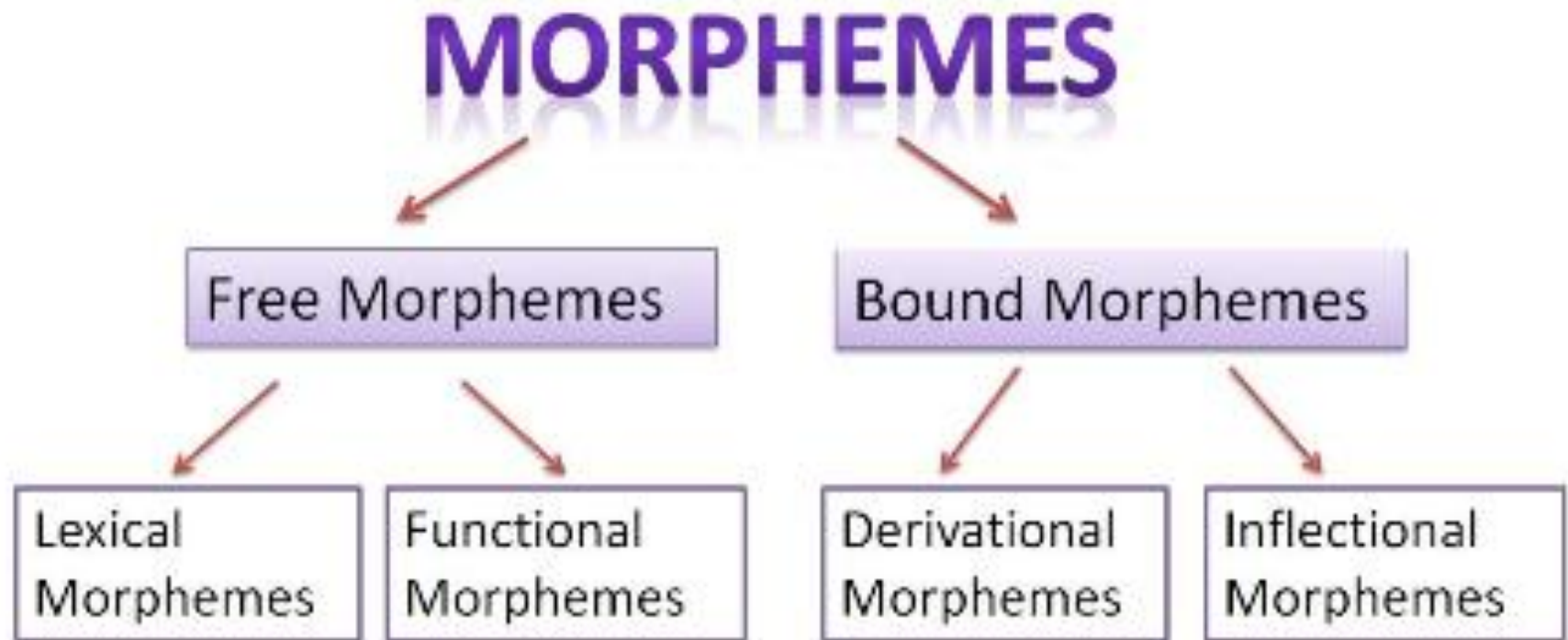
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- If a morpheme has two or more actual forms (e.g. morpheme plural can be added to many different lexical basis – cat + plural – it is said to have its **allomorph**

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- **Allomorph** – variant of a concrete realisation of a morpheme.
 - **Complementary distribution** – Allomorph of the same morpheme have the same meaning, they are in the relationship of complementary distribution.e.g.

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- *Cats*
 - Consists of **two morphs** – one realizes a lexical morpheme (*cat*) the other realizes an inflectional morpheme (plural *s*) and is recognized as the **plural morpheme allomorph**

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- Zero morph – special allomorph of plural morpheme – e.g. (*sheep*) – *sheep* + 0


Free and bound morphemes



Grammatical categories

- **Word classes** (parts of speech)
- The specific features of word classes (case of noun, aspect of verb...)

Word class	examples
Verb	<i>be, drive, grow, think ...</i>
Noun	<i>husband, car, him, house, she ...</i>
Determiner	<i>a, an, my, some, the</i>
Adjective	<i>big, foolish, happy, talented, tidy</i>
Adverb	<i>happily, recently, soon, then, there</i>
Preposition	<i>at, in, of, over, with</i>
Conjunction	<i>and, because, but, if, or</i>


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- Noun
 - Pronoun
 - Determiner
 - Verb
 - Adjective
 - Adverb
 - Preposition
 - Particle
 - Conjunction
 - interjection

Verbs


- Denoting process or action
- Syntactically functioning as **predicate**
- **Stative** and **dynamic** – dynamic
(progressive aspect, interrogative mood)
- **Full verbs, modal auxiliary verbs**

Full verbs and modal auxiliary verbs

- **Full verbs** (main verbs) have **4 morphological forms** – *base form*, „*s form*“, „*ing form*“, „*ed form*“ (exception in irregular verbs, e.g. *cut*)
- **Finite, Non-finite – Finite** – make contrast between present and past tenses (*call, called*), they occur in the imperative – *call!* And present subjunctive mood – *I insist that he calls him*. They also use the 3rd person ending „*s*“ – *he calls*.
Nonfinite – bare infinitives – *He cannot call*, the to infinitive – *I want you to call*, progressive aspect – *he is calling them*, present participle – *calling him she was very upset*, past participle – *I have called today*, the passive voice – *I'm called*, participle clauses – *Called early, he had to wake up*

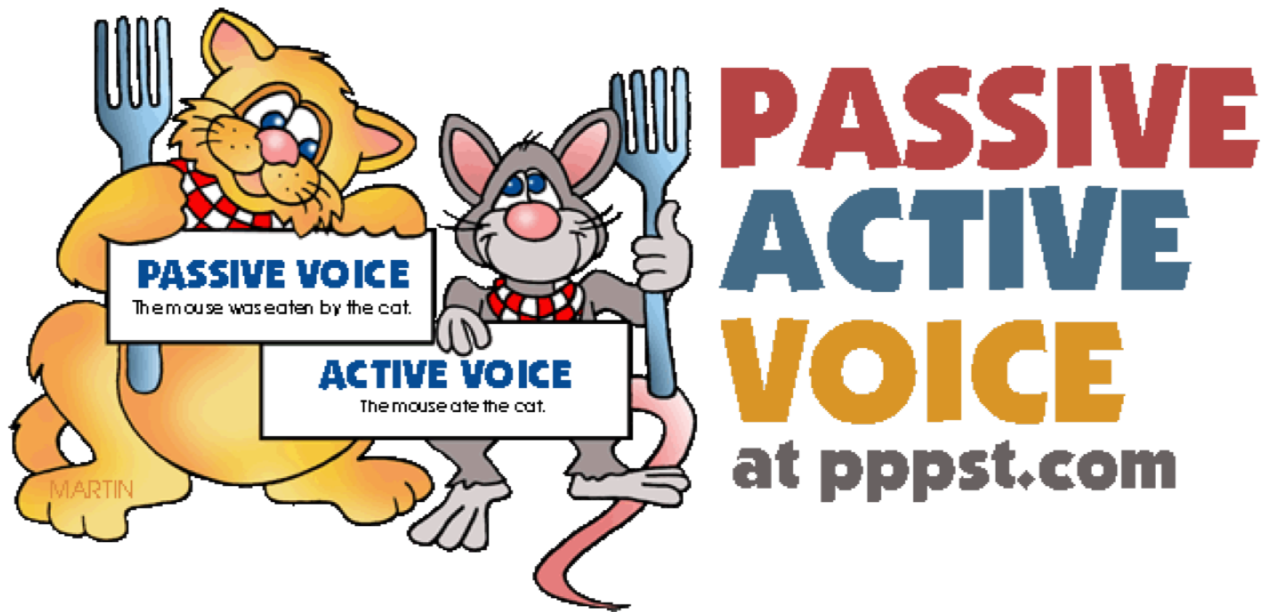
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- **Verb „to *be*“** – primary (full) verb – John is a good student, auxiliery – John is working in the garden.
 - **Verb „to *have*“** and **verb „to *do*“**

- **Modal auxiliaries – deontic** – express prohibition, obligation, etc., **epistemic** – express possibility, necessity, etc...
- **Central/marginal – central** – *can, may, shall, will, must, could, might, should, would* – used with other main verbs. **Marginal** – *used to, ought to, dare, need*.
- **Semi-auxiliaries, modal idioms – modal idioms** – combination of auxiliary and infinitive/adverb – *would rather, had better, have got to, be to*. **Semi-auxiliaries – verb idioms** introduced by *be* or *have* – *be able to, be about to, be bound to, be due to, be going to...etc.*

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- **Tense – 2 tenses** – present, past
 - **Aspect** – the way the meaning of a verb is viewed with respect to time. **2 aspect types** – perfective, progressive and their combination perfect progressive. All of them can be combined with future tenses.
 - **Periphrastic constructions** – the role of inflection is substituted by independent words – John burst into laughter, He stopped reading..etc.

- **Mood** – how the action stands in relation to objective reality.
 1. *Indicative* – declarative function – describes state of affairs
 2. *Imperative* – commands, instructions
 3. *Conditional mood* – hypotheses
 4. *Optative* – wishes
 5. *Subjunctive* – what the speaker is not sure about – present subjunctive – base verb form, e.g. I insist that he read the book, past subjunctive – only in the past form of be (were) – If I were you, I would do it, formulaic – Long live the Queen.

- Voice – active, passive



Nouns

- Words referring to concrete or abstract entities or functioning in sentences as the heads of noun phrases
- Gender
- Case
- Number
- Definiteness

Gender

- Morphologically unexpressed – exceptions – ending ess – waitress, ette – majorette
- Stress female character – we use female marker – lady doctor, she-goat..etc.
- – baby, infant, child... **Common gender** - referred to by neuter pronoun it.

Case

- **2 cases in Modern English** – unmarked common case, marked genitive case
- **Genitive case** – inflectional „s“ genitive, prepositional of-genitive

Number

- Countable, uncountable
- **Collectivity** – kamenie, lístie – stones, leaves.
- **Concord between English noun and English verb** – The team have won. The audience was enormous – The audience were clapping their hands.
- **Plural** – regular, irregular, zero plural – does not distinguish between sin and pl. (sheep)

Definiteness/indefiniteness

- **Definiteness** – expressed by the definite article, use of proper names, demonstrative pronouns (this, that), possessive pronouns (my, our), why determiners (whose, whatever), negative determiner (no)
- **Indefiniteness** – expressed by indefinite article, some pronouns (some, one)
- **Generic function** – the whole genus of reference – a cow gives milk



Thank You!

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